

* * * Pain-Killer;" (Beach's Wonder oil, circular) "Directions for External Use * * * Asthma, Hay Fever, * * * Deafness * * * Coughs * * * Neuralgia * * * Toothache * * * Sore Throat * * * Tonsillitis, Mumps * * * Hernia or Rupture * * * Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis or Lung Pains * * * Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Fellons or Carbuncles * * * Eczema, Itch, * * * Tetters and Ringworm.—Beach's Wonder Oil * * * Pains or Soreness across the Kidneys * * * Croup and Whooping Cough * * * Varicose Veins * * * Stiff Joints * * * Inflamed Glands or Swelling * * * Abdominal or Ovarian Pains * * * Bunions * * * Ingrowing Nails."

On May 31, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17398. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Hollie's Reduso wafers. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Packages of Dr. Hollie's Reduso Wafers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24224. I. S. No. 011264. S. No. 2470.)

On November 16, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen packages of Dr. Hollie's Reduso wafers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Natural Food Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 9, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of a cracker containing an extract from a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, namely, an extract from a laxative plant drug, had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added deleterious ingredient, namely, an extract from a laxative plant drug, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Wafers," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing an extract of a laxative plant drug. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Reduso Wafers * * * For best results we recommend two with every meal;" (circular) "Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafers. Goodbye Fat. Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafer will do it. Take two or three of Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafers with every meal. They will not only reduce, but help build up the general condition of health and beauty."

On June 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17399. Adulteration and misbranding of Epicol. U. S. v. 76 Bottles of Epicol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23475. I. S. No. 05300. S. No. 1647.)

On March 1, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 76 bottles of Epicol at Chicago, Ill. On May 16, 1929, an amended libel was filed. It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article had been shipped by the Epicol Products Co., from Minneapolis, Minn., on January 30, 1929, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, saccharin, volatile oils,

including oil of cassia, menthol, and methyl salicylate, a trace of borax, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel as amended for the reason that it was sold under the following standard, "Antiseptic Salt Solution * * * Epicol is the original antiseptic saline solution," whereas it fell below such professed standard, since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label of the carbon containing the article, "Antiseptic Salt Solution * * * purifies * * * disinfects the oral cavity," and the statement on the accompanying circular, "Epicol is the * * * antiseptic saline solution," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the containers and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth and falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Bottle) "Healing Saline Solution * * * Pyorrhea * * * Spongy Bleeding Gums, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Nasal Catarrh. Bad Breath, * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis—Gargle or spray throat with Epicol * * * Influenza, Grippe—A clean mouth, nose and throat is the best preventative. Gargle or spray with Epicol * * * Pyorrhea—Use Epicol daily, full strength, * * * Hold in mouth for a few minutes, working it thoroughly between and around the teeth. Bad Breath—Use Epicol * * * full strength. * * * Nasal Catarrh—Dilute Epicol * * * spray nose regularly * * * Spongy, Bleeding Gums—Use Epicol;" (carton) "For Mouth, Nose, Throat * * * Healing * * * Physiological Salt Solution for Mouth, Nose, Throat * * * Epicol Makes the gums firm and healthy, prevents receding. Soft, spongy, bleeding gums are the first indication of pyorrhea. * * * purifies * * * the breath. Heals and hardens gums irritated by new plates. Hastens the healing process, lessens the danger of infection following extractions. Poison from diseased gums and infected tonsils, absorbed by the system causes indigestion, stomach ulcers, stomach catarrh, nervousness. Mouth Cleanliness is vital to good health. Epicol tones and stimulates the tissues of the mouth to healthy activity. * * * purifies and disinfects the oral cavity * * * Relieves sore throat and tonsillitis when used as a gargle or in a spray. Prevents the ready formation of tartar;" (circular) "Epicol is the * * * antiseptic saline solution for * * * the mouth, nose and throat."

On April 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17400. Misbranding of cholera tablets, roup powder, roup spray, and vapor balm. U. S. v. 280 Dozen Cartons of Cholera Tablets, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24643, 24644, 24645, 24646, 24708, 24709, 24710, 24711. I. S. Nos. 018819, 018820, 018821, 018827, 022618, 022619, 022620, 022621. S. Nos. 2974, 2981, 2983, 2990, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042.)

On April 5 and April 7, 1930, respectively, the United States attorneys for the District of Colorado and the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Courts of the United States aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 280 dozen cartons and 128 dozen tins of cholera tablets, 345 dozen jars of vapor balm, 118 dozen bottles of roup spray, and 60 dozen cartons and 37 dozen boxes of roup powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Oakland, Calif., consigned by the W. T. Rawleigh Co., Freeport, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce from Freeport, Ill., into the States of Colorado and California, respectively, between the dates of September 19, 1929 and March 4, 1930, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the cholera tablets contained calcium phenolsulphonate, calcium carbonate, zinc and bismuth compounds, traces of aluminum, sodium and potassium compounds, and